

THE FLORIDA STAR

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Kills B. Wager, Editor and Publisher.

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It must be clearly understood that neither THE STAR nor its editor is responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

Subscribers will confer a favor on THE STAR if they will notify us of any failure to receive their paper.

Communications on live topics, especially of local interest, are solicited. But the editor reserves the right to condense them to suit. Brief items of neighborhood news always desired.

Question For Consideration.

In the presentment of the last grand jury the suggestion was made that the county commissioners take up and investigate the establishment of a county home for the poor, and, if such investigation should be found desirable, that they take such steps as in their judgment is necessary in the matter.

This jury may or may not have been aware of the fact that the board of county commissioners took the county home for the poor into consideration some months, perhaps a year, ago, and that their deliberations and decision was in favor of the present method of paying a monthly stipend to the poor of the county.

We shall not attempt to say which is the better method, a poor farm or a regular stipend, but we deem it not out of place to present such information as comes to our eye on this question. To this end we learn from an exchange that Osceola county is proud of the distinction of owning a paying poor farm. The orange crop from that farm has just been sold for \$1.55 per box, the crop being estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 boxes.

That county adjoining us on the west the conditions there should be about the same as in this county and we think if our honorable board intend to further investigate the suggestion made by the grand jury that they can secure much valuable information perhaps by corresponding with the proper person or visiting the poor farm in Osceola county in person.

At present our monthly expenditure for paupers is something like \$150 a month. If a poor farm could be made self-sustaining it would mean a saving of about \$2,000 a year to the county.

Bad Precedents Established.

It will be remembered that Governor Mount, of Indiana, some time ago, refused to honor a requisition from Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, for Ex-Governor Taylor, who is a refugee from the latter state. At the time of such refusal, Gov. Mount gave as his reason that he did not believe Mr. Taylor could have a fair trial in the state of Kentucky.

Now the same trouble appears to be spreading to other states, for Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, has refused to honor a requisition from Governor Mount, ostensibly, for the reason that there is a technical defect in the requisition papers, but really, probably, because Governor Mount refused to honor the requisition of the governor of Kentucky.

By what right has the governor of one state to decide whether a man accused of a crime in another state, who is a fugitive from justice, can have a fair trial in the latter state, or not?

Governor Mount is certainly doing a wrong in not honoring the requisition for Mr. Taylor's return to Kentucky; and further, it shows that he is setting a bad example for the governors of other states to follow. If the examples now set by Governors Mount and Thomas should be generally followed it will be an incentive for criminals to seek an asylum in other states with which we have no treaty for the return of fugitives from justice.

Governor Mount simply prote-

Mr. Taylor from arrest, because the latter is a Republican, and is charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of the late Governor Goebel. If Mr. Taylor was a Democrat there would be no hesitation on the part of Indiana's governor in giving him up; and while there is bitterness between the political parties in Kentucky, it is very doubtful if there are any Democrats in that state who want Mr. Taylor punished unless he be proven guilty.

We want to draw attention strongest to the fact that both of these cases are dangerous precedents and liable to lead to an increase of crime unless some other action is taken. If criminals can safely escape justice by crossing state lines it is a strong incentive to crime and utter disregard of the criminal laws of the states.

Parsons—Allaire.

Last week we mentioned the marriage of Miss Mabel Allaire, formerly a resident of Titusville, and the following account of her wedding is taken from the Gazette of Stevens Point, Wis., of December 5:

At 9:15 this morning at the chapel of the Church of the Intercession, the marriage of Miss Olive Mabel Allaire and Mr. Walter Eugene Parsons was performed by Rev. H.S. Webster. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of relatives and invited friends. Miss Lena Oleson and Mr. Ralph Parsons, a brother of the groom, led the wedding party to the altar, and they were followed by Mrs. G. Everson, sister, and Mr. H. T. Webster, uncle of the bride, who gave the bride away.

The bride has lived in Stevens Point for the past four years, having made her home with her sister, since the death of her parents. She previously resided in Titusville, Fla. She is a graduate of the Stevens Point Business college and is a very bright young lady of an amiable and sweet disposition.

The groom is the eldest son of Mrs. O. N. Parsons, of Meehan; but has been located at Portage for some time, being interested in the lumber business there.

The bridal couple departed on the 10 o'clock train for their future home at Portage, where they will board at present, but will probably go to house-keeping in the spring.

Many pretty and useful presents were received.

THE VOTE IN FLORIDA.

Democratic Vote Has Fluctuated—Other Tallahassee News.

The following is the vote for the Democratic candidate for governor in the years named: 1896, 23,766; 1880, 28,378; 1884, 32,087; 1888, 40,255; 1892, 32,064; 1896, 27,172; 1900, 29,251.

It will be noted that, beginning with 1892 the Democratic vote has decreased.

In 1892 the contest was between the Democratic and Populist parties, the Republicans making no nomination. In 1896 both the Republican and Populist parties put full tickets in the field, and their candidates canvassed the state.

In 1900 the Republican ticket was the only one that practically confronted the Democracy, the Populist fading away from some 8,000 votes in former years to 631 votes in the entire state in 1900.

It is well known that Florida's population has largely increased during the last two decades. In 1880 it amounted to 269,495; in 1890 it increased to 391,422, and in 1900 it has gone up to 528,000.

In 1888, with a population of about 390,000, the Democratic party polled 40,225 votes. In 1900, with a population increased to 528,000, the vote has fallen to 29,251. This is more remarkable when it is remembered that a strong inducement was held out to Democrats to vote in the last election, by having primary elections at the same time for county commissioners in every county.

This decrease in the Democratic vote of the state has no personal significance, for the party has always put forward worthy and strong men for state officials.

An effort is being made at St. Augustine to form a division for the Florida naval militia. There is a vacancy in this branch of the state service and as soon as the proper petition is forwarded to Adj. Gen. Houston, the division will be received and mustered into the service.

Gen. Houston, has shipped to battery B, Pensacola light artillery, uniforms, ammunition, Texas revolving target and other supplies.

Tax Statement.

Tax statement for the month of November, 1900, for taxes assessed and levied for the year 1900, as per section 35, chapter 4115, laws of Florida.

Collected this month	Amount yet to be collected
Co. revenue—gen'l fund, \$71.37	\$10,090.36
School fund, 89.21	12,612.95
Co. road and bridge fund, 53.54	7,567.75
Fine and forfeiture fund, 4.46	630.65
Spec. road fund, Dist. 2, 11.75	1,372.66
Spec. road fund, Dist. 5, 14.70	4,309.06
Poll (school fund), 10.00	1,076.00
Total, \$255.03	\$37,659.43
At Court	A. A. STEWART, Clerk of Circuit Court.

FLORIDA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Output of Several Sugar Factories Needed in This State.

Editor Times-Union and Citizen:

A recent decision of the supreme court of Michigan has declared the sugar bounty paid by the state unconstitutional, on the ground that "public funds cannot be used for private purposes." In all cases when the payment of bounties by states has been brought before the courts this has been the result. At a recent conference in Paris of German, French and Austrian delegates the question of abolishing beet sugar bounties was seriously considered. All who have studied the question are well aware that it is impossible to grow beet sugar profitably in competition with cane sugar, without a large subsidy from the state in the shape of bounties. In other words, to "tax the many for the benefit of the few." Without this bounty the beet factories of the west and of Europe must succumb to the cane-growers of the south.

Only by reason of government bounties and special tariff laws has it been possible to maintain the beet sugar industry, either in Europe or America. The tendency is now to abolish these bounties, particularly in America, where it has been proven that the bounty does not benefit the grower of beets or cane.

Michigan paid last year \$70,000 bounty on 7,000,000 pounds at 1 cent per pound. This was the output of nine factories, costing from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each. At least \$2,500,000 is invested in factories alone in Michigan, while far greater sums are invested in western and Pacific states.

One factory at Jacksonville (or some other Florida town), costing not to exceed \$250,000, should, and would, produce more than the entire Michigan crop. This should be produced on 2,000 acres (less than four sections).

At present prices this crop should net the grower over and above cost of production and manufacture not less than 3 cents per pound, or more than \$200,000 net per season.

This can't be done with inferior or cheap apparatus; as well try to compete with the modern cotton factory by using a "spinning wheel" and "hand loom," or the ox wagon to compete with the railway. So long as Florida continues to use antiquated apparatus she may expect to produce only a raw product, for which she will find slow sale at manufacturers' prices. Modern apparatus will not only produce a choice finished (standard granulated) sugar commanding the highest market price, but it will also produce 50 per cent more of such sugar than the best open-kettle factory (either steam or fire evaporators) can from the same cane. A modern factory can pay the grower more for his raw cane than the grower can possibly obtain for the same cane made into syrup or raw sugar. The cost of barrels to contain the syrup will more than exceed the cost of delivery to the central mill.

A first-class mill at Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford, Ocala, Tampa, Daytona, Titusville, Tallahassee, Madison, Quincy, or any other town in the state, from Pensacola to Miami, should readily command an acreage of two thousand acres, within a radius of five miles. This area will average not less than 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, or 6,000,000 pounds. Jacksonville, with her various railways and river, should easily secure enough cane to supply a number of such factories. Within twenty miles by rail, of the towns I have mentioned, there are ten times the area required for a mill to handle 100,000 pounds of sugar per day, to say nothing of the syrups made at remote localities now having to seek northern factories to be made merchantable. How long will Florida continue to ship her raw goods and import her manufactured articles? Our lumber, phosphate, kaolin, hides, vegetables, syrup and raw sugar are shipped away in vast quantities, and returned a finished product. With an enormous supply of tannic acid material and large quantities of hides, we ship tannic acid and hides and import leather.

Producing 30,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, we import more than that into this state of granulated sugar, and send off our raw goods.

One firm in Jacksonville sells 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar per year. This same firm reluctantly handles syrup from the country merchant, who takes it from the farmer often in exchange for northern granulated goods.

A factory in Jacksonville would make a cash market for this syrup, and for cane; the output of several factories would be consumed in this state, while Jacksonville can meet the southeast and western markets as quickly and as cheaply as any other Atlantic port.

R. E. ROSE.

Kissimmee, Fla., Dec. 8.

Congressman Robert W. Davis and family, including Mrs. Garwood, of Palatka, are now in Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mr. A. T. Trice and family, who recently returned from Cuba, have been visiting the family of C. Canova, in Palatka, for the past week or so.

The Wilson Lumber company, of Palatka, will increase the capacity of their lumber wharf by the Captain J. E. Lucas has contracted to pile 1,000 pilings for them.

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Dear Language in Florida.

One of the most remarkable cases tried in the circuit court at Jacksonville in years was for defamation of character in which a well-known lady of that city was defendant. The plaintiff, Edward J. Murphy, charged Mrs. Leonora Jackson, the widow of the late Thomas Jackson, with referring to him as robbing her, and he considered \$5,000 necessary to repair the damages such alleged statements had inflicted. The jury took the case at 4 o'clock and returned a verdict at 5 o'clock for the plaintiff in the sum of \$100. The full sentence alleged to have been uttered

against the plaintiff consisted of just ten words, and the jury figured it out at \$10 a word.

It is said that the executive committee of the Tallahassee capital league, after making a successful and clean campaign, is in a financial condition which will enable it to return to the individual donors 75 per cent. of the money contributed for the capital campaign, after paying all obligations incurred. This is in condition unprecedented in the management of campaigns and campaign funds.

COMING TO TITUSVILLE
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AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

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Dozens of Clowns, Trick Monkeys, Trained Dogs and Ponies, Contortionists, Acrobats, Gymnasts, and scores of other features.

Big, New Idea Free Street Parade

At 10 o'clock in the morning. Don't fail to see this mighty pageant. Free exhibition on show grounds after parade. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m. Give the good wife and dear little ones the biggest of all holidays. Gentlemen ushers in attendance. Tents waterproof.

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J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

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